Wetheral of "Queechy" and "The Wide, Wide World" fame. As any particulars of fee Wide, Wetheral of "Queechy" and "The Wide, Wide World" fame. As any particulars of favorits authors are velocuse, may I not mention that Miss Warner is not your ? She is tall and thin, and very peculiar-being—very good, which you can see in her face. They have known adversity. "Dollars and Cents," "My Brother's Keeper," are by a younger sister.

The room is thinning, for there is a wedding to-night, to which a number of the gueets were going. It is customary, it seems, to marry in the evening, at 6 or 8 o'clock, and then to receive half the night after. We could not find cut if the bride and bridegroom staid out the reception.

We could not find out if the bride and brindercomstaid out the reception.

We were glad to have had this opportunity of seeing semething of New-York fashionable life. There
were no books or drawings in the rooms that I could
ree, with the exception of one large portfolio on a
rtand, which I did not get an opportunity of examining. The chief arcutement was looking at and talking
to people. A gentleman played seemingly very well
topon the piano, but the hum of voices drowned the
mustic; which want of appreciation of his endeavors
must have been the reverse of gratifying to the performer.

Among the objects of interest in this country. the author is curious in the matter of churches, and accordingly he took the first opportunity to hear the popular exhorter of the Plymouth Church, in Brooklyn, but found the services little to his taste.

HENRY WARD BEECHER. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

We went over to Brocklyn to hear Mr. Henry Ward
Beecher a brother of Mrs. Sowe's. Great crowds
crossed in the ferry-boat which conveyed us from the
foct of Fulton etrest to the opposite shore of Long
sland. Mr. Beecher's church, which is a large one,
was full. We were accommodated very comfortably
with chairs in one of the aisles. We had little more with chairs in one of the aisses. We had fittle more than taken our seats when the organ began to play, and Mr. Beccher came in. His pulpit is a reading-deak on an open platform. He has a great arm chair, and a small table placed beside it. He brought his sermountes in his rand, and piaced them on this table. Then he began to open and read a little pile of notes which were lying there; and as he had not read them all he began to open and read a little pile of notes which were lying there; and as he had not read them all when the voluntary was sin-hed, he went on doing so during which time there was silence. All this while, and even during the reading of the Bible, he kept on his greatcost. After the anthem came the invocation, and then he read Acts xxv. 13, 27, and xxvi. At the 27th verte of the 25th chapter, he stopped to remind his bearers that this was done under the Romacs; that if Festus had been a Christian, he would have released Paul, when he found that, as there was no erime against him, he had a right to go free—adding, "For there were no modern doctors in those days to preach other doctrine"—a hit at the Fugitive-Slave inw. There were several baptisms, in the aziministration of which the usual prayers were replaced by the choir chanting, "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not," and several other passages, ending with, "Go ye therefore and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, as do the Holy Ghost." Unfortunately for the choir, the children were lively, and the music of nature rather spoiled the scientific strains. At this point, Mr. Beacher made a great many intimations; among others one to the effect that the managers were determined to put a stop to it. This intimation Mr. Beacher followed up is the strongest terms; addrewing the parents, and telling them very painly that they were to blame very much for the misconduct of their children. He said the walls of the builting, and especially of the hall between the church and the lecture room, had been converted into "the devil's own damashe so blame very much for the misconduct of their children. He said the walls of the building, and especially of the hall between the church and the lecture room, had been converted into "the devil's own dammable exhibition room." and that he had never seen or heard of anywhere anything equal to the "devilish obscerity" which he had seen on those walls, put there, he supposed, by young men—no, they were not men, they were wretched sunken, and more to the same effect. I never head such strong expressions. It looked awfully like swearing, and would have been termed so had the words been used in ordinary conversation. It die not prepare me favorably for deriving good from the serm. After another hymn, he gave out his text, Acts xxvi., 28, "Almost thou persuadest me to be a Christian." The discourse was a masterly exhibition of the various classes of "almost Christiaus." Bolely be wrenched away the vail which hides such estracters from the world and from themselves; and he pointed out, in no set phrase how such were going down to hell with a lie in their right hand. There were those whose religion was mere sensuality, and so es. His sermon was characterized by great power of language and closeness of thought; but to my mind there was an utter want of refinement, and too much declaraction. It was essentially vulgar. He walked about on his platform, and acted. He also used a great many slang expressions, as well as spoke through his nose at times, when he wanted to point an Americanism. I cannot think that this is effective puloi exquence, although it draws crowds of a certain sort. The deguity of the pastor's office, as an embassador of Heaven, requires no histrionic art to set it off. The Gostel, spoken as if the speaker believed it, will alway be effective, and will then, when it owes least to the preacher, be most likely to manifest itself as the power of God unto salvation.

He was better satisfied with the novelty of a

He was better satisfied with the novelty of a "shampoo" at Phalon's, the love of which he sets down as one of the characteristics of national

A NOVEL SENSATION. A NOVEL SPINATION.

The barber's shop is an indispensable adjunct to every American hotel. Indeed, the delight the natives seem to take in being in the barber's hands appears to be a characteristic of our transatlantic brethren. I determined to indulge in the whole process in all its to be a characteristic of our transatlantic brethren. I determined to indulge in the whole process in all its huxury, and resigned myself into the hands of one of the assistants in "Phalon's Hair-dressing Saloon." Some twenty persons can be attended to here at once, and the room is fitted up in the most goigeous style. The floor is a mosaic of black and white marble. The walls are hined with mirrors, the divisions of the glass and frame being glided. The apparatus is of silver. The chairs are most luxurious—great arm-chairs, with a rest for the head and another far the feet, at an augle, the ease of which is perfect. Placed in one of these chairs, I went through the pieasing process of hair-cutting, and was then transferred to a rest opposite a fountain, edged round with porcelain basins. Then, from a bottle, the operator poured upon my head some stuff which was more cooling than odorous. This he worked up into a great lather, and then directed upon my pate a jet first of hot waker and then cold, the contrast of which tingied to my very toes. Having dried my hair with numerous towels, he returned me to my first most easy seat, and finished me up with grease, seert and pale rum, concluding the luxurious operation with a demand for half a dollar. Many a time after, when we arrived, wearied and begrimmed with dust and smoke, from a long journey, did a hot-bath and the barber refit us, and put us in condition to make more use of our time than but for their ald an exhausted physique would have permitted.

conditien to make more use of our time than but for their ald an exhausted physique would have permitted. From the barber's shop in New-York to the residerce of the famous statesman in Detroit, is a wide transition, but we must not fail to give the reserd of

A VISIT TO GEN. CASS.

A VISIT TO GEN. CASS.

After I had attended to some business, I went to call upon Gen. Case, to whom I had a very special letter of introduction from his nephew. Mr. Wilson of Chillicothe. Gen. Case is a man whose name is so intimately mixed up with the history of the United States during the present century, that it was with no ordinary interest I sought his abode. I had seen him before, along with Senator Douglas, in Chicago, but had not an eppertunity then of delivering my credentials to him. I now found him residing in what I should suppose to be one of the oldest houses in Detroit, at the corner of Fort street, west of Case street. It was an old-fashioned wooden house, not painted white, as most of the wooden houses are, but celered of a dark neutral fint. It consisted principally of a two-story house, with green Vanctian bilode. celered of a dark neutral tint. It consisted principally of a two-story house, with green Venetian blinds. The door has side lights, with the ornaments at the crossing of the window-sahes carved and gilded. From this main house there projects a long wing, with a deep pillar-supported verandah, raised three or four steps from the ground. A narrow strip of grass separates the house from the street, expanding into a large and well-kept garden at the end, and connecting with another still larger at the back of the buildings. In the street in front were rows of locusts, or acaciss, and the garden contained old and well-grown trees, so another still larger at the back of the buildings. In
the street in front were rows of locusts, or acacies,
and the garden contained old and well-grown trees, so
that the whole house was enveloped in a luxurious
green shade. An open paling separates the pavement
or side-walk from the ellip of surrounding garden.
Paling open the wicket (gates all open out into the
street), I rang the bell, and was referred by the maid
to the first door on the verandah. To reach this I had
to return to the street, and enter by a second wicket.
Under the verandah were three apartments. The
door opening to two of them on the left was the entrace to the General's office. One of these rooms was
a sert of library or clerk's office—through the open
door of which I could see the walls were lined with
the reports and official desuments which constitute so
large a part of the library of a United States Senator;
for the General is a Senator, and has been for long, on large a part of the library of a United States Spator.

for the General is a Senator, and has been for long, on
the Demonstic ticket, for the State of Michigan.

While Mr. Cass was perusing the letter I had brought
him. I had leisure to look around. A more delightful
him, I had leisure to look around. A more delightful
him I bed leisure to look around. A more delightful
him I bed leisure to look around. A more delightful
priceiples and facts of netural science, so as to make
exposite it a door communicating with the dwelling.
In receives 62 that side stood two book; ases, filled

with volumes of general Revisions; opposite, a case with sloping glass top held various matters of curious interest; and underscath it a shelf for books and paper. In front of it was the Senator's table, pilet with papers and the monting letters. A few sugaryaved portraits—Washington produminant—were on the walls. An original proclamation of the first General's, framed, hurg there; but I could not catch its teaor. Seme smits of old armor further decorated the wells, and a variety of other things were scattered about, indicating their possessor to be a man of some taste.

The General binnelf I had seen before, and at once recognized. He is a fas-looking portly man, of 65 or 70 summers; his countenance denoting strong goods ersee, and a good deal of determination. He was United Nices Minister, he told me, for a considerable time at the Court of Louis Philippe, and enjoyed the personal friendship of that monarch. In the course of a very lengthered and interesting conversation, we talked of the feeling of America toward England. He asserted that there is no Russian feeling really, and said that the entire sympathy of Americans had been with England, ill they received the report of some speech of Lord Clarendon's, in which he had said that the cumbined ficets now in the sea of Azolf might, ere another Summer, be in he Gail of Mexico. They had also heard that Louis Napoleon had said that England and France combined could defy the world. These, and such like expressions, he said, had annoyed the Americans, and stirred up a feeling hostile to England. He regerted it, he said, very flow underscool the fundamental principles of their government. Each State has the early company of the world. These, and such the first provision of the first power with the process of the first power with the process of the first power with the said that they understand it. Few, he said, very few underscool the first power with the said that they are considered with the said they for the process of the first power with the said they conside

Mr. Ferguson's volume is taken up with these gossiping details, although so large a portion as he devotes to them was scarcely worth the trouble of putting into print. His attention seems to have been directed to the internal improvements and the mineral resources of this country, and on each of these subjects he brings forward a mass of valuable

ABRIDGMENT OF THE DESATES OF CONGRESS.

Vol. V. 8vo pp 7:7 D Appleton & Co.

The present volume commences with the Extra Session of the Thirteenth Gongress, called together from the exigencies of the war then pending with Great Britair, on the 24th of May, 1813. It includes the three sessions of that Congress and the two sessions of the Fourteenth Congress, which terminated March 3, 1817. Thus far the reports of Senatorial debates continue quite scanty, though in the course of this volume they begin to gain considerably in extent. It includes all the debates in relation to the estaband to the system of protection of domestic manufactures by a tariff, as a substitute for that monopoly of the home market which they had enjoyed during the commercial restrictions and the war, and under the encouragement of which they had made very rapid progress. This volume may be considered as terminating the older portion of our Federal history and as introducing us to questions closely connected with existing interests. We cannot forbear again to notice the handsome style in which the work is got out, as a credit not only to the publishers but to the New-York press.

JUVENILE BOOKS.

From Whittemore, Niles & Co., of Boston, we have an excellent variety of books for young readers, including a second series of Mrs. Fallon's Twilight Storics, in a neat edition of aix volumes, with illustrations by Bi lings; Smiles and Tears, an agreeable little story by Mis. FRANCES M. CHESEBRO; The Jumping Jack's Journey, a wonderful German fantasia, translated by Miss LANDOR.

Crosby, Nichels & Co. have sent us Belle and Lilly. s story for girls, by A New Pen, devoted to a noble moral, and written with freshness and beauty; Mother's True Stories, consisting of a narrative from the New Testament, related in a manner to interest the youngest class of readers; and two volumes of Tales from the German, by TRAUERMANTEL, spirited and attractive, and worthy of a larger audience even than the juvenile

Stories and Legends, is a New Year's offering to her young friends by GRACE GREENWOOD, published by Ticknor & Fields. It is made up chiefly by recollections of personal travel in Europe, and historical sketches suggested by scenes of interest, to which she has been a visitor. Written with great vivacity, and marked by the author's characteristic naiveté aud power of picturesque effect, it forms a singularly agreeable volume.

Salt Water is the title of a reprint from the Ea glish by C. S. Francis & Co., of Mr. Kingston's account of the soa-life and adventures of Neil D'Arcy, the Midshipman. It is one of the fascinating seastories which make young readers open their eyes and hold their breath.

WORKS OF EDUCATION. WORKS OF EDUCATION.

First Book of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy,
by WILLIAM A. NORTON (published by A. S. Barnes
& Co ), is a neat compend of the elements of Physics,
designed to meet the wants of young persons who do not intend to pursue a complete course of academical study. It is in the catechetical for n, which, though doubtless a facility to the teathers we do not think is so well adapted to leave a clear and comprehersive impression on the mind of the papil as the ordinary method of direct didactic statement. It also holds out a temptation to the unconscientious teacher to fall into the easy and profitless routine of mechanical instruction. With this exception, which relates to the form and not to the substance, the work is to be highly commended. Prof. Norton has suc ceeded in the difficult task of popularizing the leading prizciples and facts of natural science, so as to make ceeded in the difficult tack of popularizing the leading principles and facts of natural science, so as to make them not only intelligible but interesting to the young student. His pages are crowded with information,

carefully staind, clearly explained, and amply illus-

A Pronouncing Spelling Book, by J E. Woncza TER (published by Hicking, Swan & Brewer), is a worthy contribution of one of the most profound and careful American philoiogists to the interests of elementary education. The peculiar feature of the work is its system of classification, which so arranges the words as to present the chief irregularities and difficulties in the English language in a meaner to arrest the attention and improve the memory. Though a volume of small size and modest pretensions, it abounds in sound philological learning, and few writers are so exercised in our impracticable mother tongue as not to be able to profit by its suggestions.

Hand-Book of Railroad Construction, by Gronez L. Vose (published by Jemes Munroe & Co.), is intended as a manual for engineers, giving a plain statement of the rules, formulas, and principles for the construction, equipment and management of railroads.
Although adapted to the use of students, it is designed as an office companion for reference rather than a text-book. It embodies a summary of useful information on the subject, but a great offset to its value is found in its numerous typographical errors, of which it pre sents a startling array, even in this age of unintelligent and care ess proof-reading BOOKS FOR THE SEASON.

The Book of Job (published by R. Carter & Brothers), is a magnificently illustrated edition, with designs by Gilbert, and notes and poetical parallels by Dr.

James Hamilton.
St. John's Manual (published by Dunigan & Brother) is the title of the comprehensive Catholic prayer-book, which claims to be the most complete and accurate of any ever published in the United States. It is brought out in admirable typographic style, and with illustrations of artistic beauty seldom found in religious

The Poetical Works of Gerald Griffin are issued by D. & J. Sadlier & Co., in an ornamental volume, uni-form with their complete edition of the works of that

Nothing to You is a pendant to the original "No thing" of Mr. Butler, inculcating the homely moral of "minding your own business." The versification runs on trippingly, and the illustrations are sufficiently comical. (Published by Wiley & Halsted )

Portraits of My Married Friends, by UNCLE BEN published by D. Appleton & Co.), is a series of ketches of domestic life, apparently drawn from actual experience or observation. They are marked by not a little acuteness of perception, and portray several interesting varieties of character with fidelity to nature and beauty of expression. The writer, who attempts to conceal heridentity in the disguise of Uncle Ben, evidently wellds a feminine pen, and shows a facility of composition, and a gift of nice discrimination, which will enable her to make a mark in literature.

Charles Scribner publishes a new story entitled Get Moxey, by Mrs. L. C. TUTHILL, which will enhance the reputation of the popular authorees; and Darkness in the Plowery Land, by Rev M. S. CULBERTSON, a graphic parrative of the social and religious characterstics of the Chinese Empire, illustrating the importance of the missionary work in that country.

The reprints of the British Reviews, by L. Scott & Co., claim the attention of persons providing for their intellectual wants during the coming year. They comprise the four leading Reviews, namely, The Quarterly, The Edinburgh, The Westminster, and The North British, and Blackwood's Magazine. These publications, on the whole, present no diminuion of interest or ability since the palmy days of Jeffrey, Gifford and Southey. With no single contributor equal to Macaulay or Carlyle, they combine an array of talent and information which always insures an abundant supply of contributions, both of immediate interest and ermanant value The papers on scientific subjects, specially, during the past year have been of great im portance, and alone would amply repay the expense of subscription.

"GEONOMY."-Mr. J. Stanley Grimes has in press work designed to elucidate the physical laws which govern the formation and shape of mountains, conti-

govern the formation and shape of mountains, continents, seas, &c. He says:

"In this treatise, the essential facts of Geology and and Physical Geography are mostly accounted for upon the theory that the weight of the atmosphere, the ocean, and the stratified deposits, pressing unequally upon the granite crust of the earth, causes it to siak unequally, and by reaction produces upward movements of the lava and of the land, and gives birth to earthquakee, volcanoes, mountains and continents.

"As soon as the ocean had covered the earth, and the difference of temperature between the equator and the poles began to operate, there would immediately commence a movement of currents from the poles to the equator and back again, to restore the equilibrium.

"The paths pursued by the ocean currents soon became heaped with a heavy mass of detritus—gravel and sediment—which was precipitated and deposited there.

there.
"When water runs the most rapidly, it becomes the

y charged with sediment; and wasn it runs owly, it drops the particles of sediment the

most heavily charged with sediment; and wash it russ the most slowly, it drops the particles of sediment the most copicusly.

"Tere are some substances that are held in solution by cold water, but which are immediately precipited ard deposited at the bottom when the water becomes warmed. This is the case with lime, especially when the water contains considerable carbonic acid.

"When, by the regular operation of the currents, a series of strata was formed along the course and direction of the curret, especially in the young and tender condition of the earth's primitive crust, its weight caused a subsidence of the crust preportionate to the quantity of the sedimeat accumulated in one place.

"It would be impossible for such a subsidence of a long ridge of strate to take place without producing a corresponding elevation parallel to the line of subsiderce, and also parallel to the course of the current.

"When two parallel currents run in opposite directiors so near to each other as to somewhat interfere and moderate each others movements, the effect is to cause an uncommon precipitation of sediment at the points of matual contact, and consequently at such points a subsidence and elevation would be most likely to take place, the effect of which would be most likely to take place, the effect of which would be current that would prevent their further interference with each other. Each current afterward, instead of impinging against another current, would impinge against its own shore or side of the elevated ridge, and impress it with its cwn character, cuve, and direction.

"If the elevation extends north and south, and is

own shore or side of the elevated ridge, and impress it with its own character, curve, and direction.

"If the elevation extends north and south, and is very long, it has its eastern side concave at the end which is toward the pole, and convex at the eastern side of the other end. Its western side will be the reverse of this; that is to say, the end which is toward the pole will be convex, while that which is toward the equator will be concave. The mountains and shores of the western part of North America are a cord illustration.

good illustration.
"All normal oceanic currents invariably run from the pole on the western sides of elevations and all normal currents that run toward the pole take the enstern
sides; and this fact, together with the fact that the rotatory motion of the earth causes poleward currents to
curve to the east when nearing the poles, and those
moving toward the equator to curve to the west, is a
sufficient explanation of the difference in the curves
of mountains at their northern and southern extremi-

of mountains at their normers and southern extremities.

"When two currents are running, one on each side of a ridge, a subsidence will be most likely to take place on the side which borders the larger body of water; because that side will be likely to gather and deposit the largest and heaviest body of detritus.

"When a subsidence takes place on one side of a ridge, it produces an elevation on the opposite side, by crowing the subjacent lava upward, under the crust of the opposite side, and sometimes causing it to gust out and overflow toward the side which has subsided. This explains the phenomena which are known in geology under the name of fautts. It also explains the fact that mountains generally have their crusts inclined toward their most abrupt slopes, and are, in some instances, even folded over.

BOOKS RECEIVED. BOOKS RECEIVED.

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nres on the History of Ancient Philosophy. By William.
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Polien's Twilight Stories. 6 vols., 18mo. Walitsmore,
Niles & Hall.

IV. THE MEXICAN MUSTANG AND NORTHERN

INDIAN PONY.

In some papers, recently published, we have trested of the principal races of penies peculiar to the Old World, and to those more particularly which are remarkable for good qualities and are worthy of cultivation. We now come to the ponies of our own conti next. For although it is not to be desied that the horres of America are all, in the beginning, traces be to a foreign or gin, and although we have no distinct breed or family of the full-sized horse which is not distinctly to be traced back to some one particular Ea ropean family, of which it still preserves the principal characteristics, we have certainly two families of ponies which, though they are probably to be discovered originally in two European breeds of larger size, differ from the original type so widely that they may now be set down as distinct. These are the Mexican Mustang and the Indian pony of the North, which are in themselves distinct breeds, although there is undoubtedly growing up a hybrid race betweenthe two in those conferminous districts where the border tribes of the North rn and Southern Indians make war on each other, and forage on the horse herds of their enemies n time of tostilities, or trade and barter for them is time of precarious peace.

The Mustang of the Mexican and Texas prairies.

where it has spread over much of the Western coun try beyord the Mississippi and the cross timbers, is early of Spanish origin, and both has and shows a considerable share of Moorish blood. It is not, how ever, generally of the pure Andalusian type; or, if it be so originally, is greatly degenerated by having run wild for years or centuries. It is under-sized, very slight-limbed, and often ill and disproportionately made, with the neck or the back, or both, far too long for either symmetry or strength. Their hoofs are of en very badly formed, and their posteriors are generally weak, lorg and slender On the other hand, they show blood in the shape and setting on of their lean, long heads, in their wide nostrils and fine manes and tails. Tasy have considerable spirit and fire, and are sometimes victous at first, but when resolutely com-bated lack persevering pluck, and easily give up the contest. It is said, also, that although when first mounted they display much life, vigor and showy ac-tion, they lack hardihood and endurance. It is well preved that, in a wild state, they can be ridden down and captured without much difficulty by good trained domestic horses, even carrying the weight of a rider, whenever they can be approached sufficiently close to allow anything approaching to an equality in the stars They are, however, the cavalry horses of the Coman-che and Apache Indians; and although they are conferredly unable to stand the shock of a charge of American troop-horses, it does not appear to us, from the facility with which they evade or frustrate the pursuit of our mounted regiments, and the extreme difficulty o brirging them to engagement, that they can be so defi-cient in endurance or power of sustaining fatigue as-they have been represented. It is clear, however, that they are in all respects so far inferior to the A nerican horse that they can never sustain any comparison with him. Nothing is to be gained by crossing them with our borses, and the only utility which they can ever subserve is as the riding animals of children or very young lacies. They do not generally run, so far as we can judge from the specimens which we have seen in the Northern States, to above 13 or 14 hands; and, though some of them are certainly pretty, grace ful, elegant creatures, and some of them easy and light-going natural pacers they have not impressed us favorably, as compared either with any of the imported European ponies, or with that of the Northern In-cians It is, however, not only probable, but nearly certain, that we have not seen the best specimens of the breed, as they are not in very high repute or in general use in the North They are of all colors, browns, bays, blacks, sorrels, duns, and, by no means unfrequently, piebalds, whi h is an extremely plebeism color, as d which almost certainly implies a deterioration of blood from the Oriental or desert type. When is reen in domestication, it is held to imply a cross of the Hanoverian or Pomerarian horse, both of which run to fancy colors, spots and plebalds, and both of which appear to possess less Eastern spotted horses known among pure Arabians are black speckled, rather than spotted, on a white ground, and blood red blotched on the same color. White or gray Arabs have, invariably, black skins and muzzles Hanoverians invariably flesh-colored, and we have seen Mustangs with low-bred brand. It has been held that all the wild horses of the American pampas or prairies are descended from the Spanish chargers enlarged at the siege of Buenos Ayres; as those of Europe are said to have sprung from the Furkish horses released at that of Azof. We believe neither fact to be wholly correct. The siege of Buenos Ayres is not so far remote, in point of time, as to account for the immense multitudes of horse herds now running wild, both in North and South America; nor does it seem to us probable, if possible, that the horse should have made its way through the dense forests and swampy tropical thicket:—a sort of country to which be is most averse—of the Istimus of Pausins and Central America, from South to North America. We

voyagers and early acttlers in the West. The pony of the Northern Indiane, prevailing from Canada downward, west of the laker, over the Upper Mississippi country, is a totally distinct animal. He rarely exceeds thirteen, rever fourteen hands, and is a veritable pony-short barreled, round ribbed, strong-limbed, short and thick needed, with legs, fetlocks and feet literally of iron. His legs are covered with thick hair, his mane is almost as voluminous as that of a lion, often falling on both sides of his neak, while the forekck covers his eyes, and his tail is heavy and waved like that of the Canadian. In one word he is the pure Norman war-horse of the largest, oldest, coarsest and most massive type, razeed into a pony. We are not aware that there is any history or tradition as to his origin, but we carrot doubt that he is nothing more or less than the original Norman horse of the Caradas, degenerated in size but in no other respect, by sges of neglect, misuse, scanty rustenance, wast o abelter, and cruel meage, generation after generation We doubt not that they could be bred up in size by judicions treatment. As it is, however, they are is every respect but size and great speed all that can be desired. They are as sure footed and as easily fed as mules, and fifty to one more enduring of cold. At their ewn pace, from five to seven miles an hour, they will jog alorg, perfectly unwearied, for fifty miles a day. week after week with a load of one hundred and sixty curds on their saddle or three hundred in a wagra behind them. They are very decile, apparently as intelligent as dogs, good-tempered when not stallions, and extraordinarily high-couraged. We once saw, come five-and-twenty years ago, large herds of these ponies running half wild in the great meadows of the Mohawk Reservation, on the banks of the Grand River, near Brantford, in Upper Caneds; and after ward traveled many days in succession in a light wagon drawn by a pair of these little shaggy brutes not much bigger than Newfoundlated dogs, both

therefore lean to the belief that the wild horses of

Mexico, Texas and the western prairies of the United

Sta'es are the descendants of chargers escaped from the

Spanish Florida and Mississippi expeditions of Ponce

de Leer, Ceteca de la Vaca. Hernando Soto and

others, increased by escaped animals from early

fierce eyes through their thick shag of hair; and we were singularly impressed with their qualities. They were driven with the least possible quantity of herzers, and that chiefly made of rope, without breeze ings, bearing-reins or blinders. The driver had a whip, and said be dared not use one to them if he had. but ruled them perfec ly, when he cho-e to do so, by his voice. Chiefly, however, he left them to themif they could be called roads, were atrocious; often exle-deep in mud; often over cordurey tracks, mare of unhewn logs, through deep, shaking morasses, full of holes that would have ergulfed a big horse and his rider, and, at times, passing over large, deep, boggy streams and rivers, on a species of bridge which we never saw before or elsewhere, and trust we may never see again. These consisted of a single tier of hoge equared logs, floating on the stream, and kept in place only by being deeply notched at each end, and connected by a strong rope, which was made fast to either shore. There was to rail or parapet on either side, and the whole fabric swayed and surged with the stream, and was eften, when a log was damaged or broken in two, submerged, when the wagon passed, to a depth of some inches. Whenever they doubted their ground, the conies lowered their noses, snorted, snuffed at the leub'ful place, and seemed to examine it, the driver giving them their head freely, with more than human ntelligence, and always is the end scrambled over the difficulty, and brought us through or over it in safety. At the end of the trip, we parted with our small equine friends with real regret, and never have forgotten them. This stamp of Canadian pony, we think, by all cdds, the best animal of the sort on this continent for teaching boys to ride; and we should feel very confident that by breeding the largest mares of this race to short, compact stocky-bred blood stallions, one would obtain a most hardy, serviceable and beautiful small horse, partaking in many of the best qualities of the lost race of Galloways. The mares could be easily obtained, for a merely nomical sum, from the upper province of Canada; and we verily believe that it would prove a good speculation to an intelligent breedirg farmer to attempt to raise some of this stock, so rapidly and regularly is the demard increasing in our large cities for horses suitable for the young people of the wealthier classes; and so desirable is it that the taste itself, and the demand to which it gives rise, should be encouraged.

thorough stallions, hardly able to see cut of their little

HOW TO BUY A HORSE.

THE POINTS TO BE SELECTED.

It is not, of course, to be imagined that any person entirely unacquainted with horses, the points of their at atomical structure, their constitution and their qualities, can be, by the mere perusal of any one or mere articles in a journal, or even any one or more entire books on the subject, at once created into a good judge of the animal, and a competent purchaser, beyond the risk of being deceived or of deceiving himse f. To become a perfect judge of a horse requires the observation and attention of half a lifetime; nor with every man will there be sufficient; for a certain degree of nat ural tact and talent, or adaptibility to the study is clearly indispensable; and there are some men who if they were born in a manger and brought up in a stable would never become horsemen or judges of the horse. Still there is no doubt that a person desiring to purer ase, and desiring to exercise in some degree his own choice in the matter, rather than submit wholly to the guidance of a friend, may by carefully studying what has been written on the subject qualify himself so far as in a great measure, using proper precautions and profiting by some advice, to secure a meelf against the probability of being very grossly deceived, and to ob-tain an animal which will please him better than one are intended for the use not of persons wholly ignorant of the borse, but for such as, knowing a little, and havirg a distinct idea of what they want themselves, are aware that they do not know everything on the subject that can be known, and are desirous of learning

what they can from others.

The first rule to be laid down, then, for the buyer who wishes to obtain an animal for his own use, and who is neither a first-rate judge of horse-flesh, nor a first-rate horseman himself, is not to attempt to buy out of the farmer's or breeder's hands; least of all at a horse fair or agricultural show, but from some large, well-known and respectable dealer, who has a charac-ter to lose, and who is, therefore, not likely grossly and outrageously to deceive, although he will probably not fail to do what he can in extracting as large a price as the verdancy or eagerness of the purchaser may give him the hope of obtaining. The reasons for this advice are se follows: First, breeders and farmers do not often themselves know what their horses really are as probably never been cultivated; or endurance-which has almost certain'y never been tested. So that a farmer or breeder will often honest y guarantee an unound heree to be sound from not knowing enough to have discovered the contrary. The writer of this paper saw a curious point of this kind, when, in 1837, the authorities of the Canadian Government were purchasirg fine Vermont horses for the use of the Royal Artilery. The dismay of the farmers who came in to sell, mpliance with advertisements, was extreme, and in compliance with advertisements, was extreme, and their disgust jet greater, at finding that not above one in three animals, which they believed to be perfectly unimpeachable, could pass muster as sound in wind and limb under the scrutiny of experienced veterinary surgeons, who at once detected the germs of inciplen diseases which had not even been suspected by the breeder. By buying of the dealer you are tolerably well assured that when he bought he believed the horse to be right, and, therefore, you have one intelli-

gent opinion in your faver.

Secondly: Breeders' and farmers' horses are usually to overloaded with flesh and flat, especially at agricul tural shows and horse fairs—having been prepared, in order to make the best show, by feeding them on hot mashes, boiled grain, boiled potatees and the like, and by keeping them in hot stables—that it is difficult, if not impossible, to come to any true judgment as to the herre's real points; and that-even if the horse be bought rightly-which means well and wisely-for exactly what he is, and about what he is worth, there be great rick of ruiting bim atterly if he be put to hard work in his present condition; and if he be judi-ciously prepared by his buyer before putting him to work, much time, much pains and much expense will have to be laid out on him before he can be of any real utility. Lastly, horses in he hands of the farmer or breeder are never properly bitted, broken, or trained to going; and unless the buyer be able to break him in here respects, to form and finish him himself-which s to presuppose him to be a perfect horseman-it will coet him half as much more to have him trained and rendered fit for use, by a horse jockey or trainer, as it did to become his owner in the first instance. Therefore it is ever the better and wiser way to buy at first, of a reputable dealer, a horse which is in working order, whose faults and excellences are both known to the seller, if he choose to let them out, and which can he both critically examined, owing to his being in working condition, and tried on the road, under saddle

or in harness, if desirable.

The second great rule, is not to imagine that perfection can be bought for a song, or that great excellence is compatible with great chespness. A remarkable bar-gain in horse-flesh is always suspicious, and the greater the bargain the more suspicious he becomes. If in appearance, show, beauty, style of going and action, the animal offered for sale be very superior, and the price at which he is offered very inferior, one may be pertectly certain that the horse has some very bad secret fault, whether of temper or constitution, of vice or of unsoundness, which time will be sure to discover. It is never sa'e to take it for granted that the seller of a horse is an ass, or is not aware of the worth of his merchandise. If he err, nine times out of ten it will be is overrating, not underrating its value. To get a good herre, ordinarily, one must expect and he content to pay a good price-the more as to the greater number of excellences one may desire to obtain.

These rules premised, it h recessary for the buyes to make up his mind exactly to shat he waste, which of course must be in a measure regulated by what he has got to pay. If he merely wants a stout, service-able, sound, active useful brute, without exting about speed, action, beauty or blood, he will be reachly and casely accommunicated for a moderate sum, say from me advances is arithmetical progression, w.t.ll, if one require a highly-bred, beautifu, fine-stepping, fast, gentle and perfectly broke horse, the price becomes a farcy one, and, according to the degree of each attri-bute, ascends higher and higher, and may become any-

Of course it is not with animals of this kind that we are dealing; nor is it as to this that we require our purcharer to make up his mind-but as to which he requires his horse: whether for beavy draft, for a carriage horse, a light harners herse, an agricul-tural horse, or a saddle horse, all of which have differ-ent points of excellence and distinct qualifocations. The heavy draft horse and agricultural house are the least difficult to relect, and the lowest priced; the or herses next; then the light harness horse, and, le the sacile borse, which is the most difficult of all find nearly perfect, as requiring the greatest union of rare qualities. The heavy draft-horse requires only great power and weight, with a fast-walking action, or a mederate trot, and the power of going easily to himself-the agricultural horse requires strength, quick ness, activity, hardibood and courage. The carriage ness, activity, hardibood asd courage. The carriage borses are to be estimated very differently; size, face figure, great show, stylish action and a medicate stroke of speed are all that is needed. With none of these animals is the manner of going, of being bitted, mouthed or breken of any material consequence. In the first two these points are wholly supercrogatory; and in the carriage horses, as they are always driven by servant, who as rarely has a hand, is homeoned phrase, as the brutes which he drives have and to one troubles himse f much how hard his car herres bere upon the bits, so that they make a figure, and draw the carriege safely and at a give

For the light harness bores more is seed style, more speed, generally at a slashing test, which may be as rough and difficult to sit as it may, plenty of endurance, and above all a good mouth, and ant style of driving; since it is our own heads, not John's or Thomas's, which are to be exceristed, and our own shoulders which are to be lugged out of the sockets, if he be an inveterate borer. For the saddle borse most of all is reeded. He must be handsome he must have safe, showy, stylish action; he must be sure-footed; must have a fine mouth, a fine temper, lots of courage, and perfect docity. Above all, he must be an easy mover both to himself and to his rider, or else grievous will be the loss of temper and the loss of leather to the latter. The best saddle horres, unless one prefer to ride gallogers, are horses with not less than three, and as many more crosses as possible of thotough blood on any good, common stock. Three crosses from Canadians, or two from Morgans make capital roadsters. Thorough-breis are not often great trotters, since their letion is apt to be too straight and near the ground. When, however, they do take to trotting, they make the best trotters in the world; as they invariably, and they only, make the best gallopers.

Tae points for which each of these various horses

are to be chosen are all in some cort different, but chiefly as to the greater or less degree of fineness. The main things to be looked to in the choice of all berses main things to be looked to in the are their age, their physical structure, their eyes, and their freecom from disease. The age of the horse is assertaired from his teeth; but the study is marketed, nor markete or e, cannot easily be mastered, nor can it be explained, without the use of diagrams.

The horse's age can be seertained, beyond doubt, up to his seventh year, and approximated up to his to or twelfth. He is in his prime at air; and, if fairly need and if not too hard worked, when very young, will last and do good work until fourteen, upward; and sometimes much longer. No one unac-customed to judge by the teeth should buy a borse upless on the advice of a friend, or of a competent veternary strgeon. Of the eyes and freedom from disease it will be easier to treat under the head of defects to be avoided; therefore, we shall defer the code ideration of these to our second paper.

The points of the physical structure of a horse on which the nest, indeed the whole, of his ntility de-

perds, are his legs. Without his icommotors, all the rest, however beautiful it may be, is nothing worth. Therefore, to these we look the first. The fore shoulder should be long, obliquely sot, with a considerable slope, high in the withers and their above. The upper arm should be very long and muscular; the kn bread, flat and bony; the shank, or cannon bone, as ews; the postern joints moderately long and oblig but not too much so, as the excess produ springiness and weakness. The hoofs firm, or deep, as opposed to flat; and the feet generally large and round. In the hind legs, the quarters should be large, powerful, broad, when looked at in profile, and square and solid from behind. The hairs should be sickle-shaped, not straight, and well let down, so as to bring the houghs well toward the ground. The houghs should be large and bray, straight, not angular or convexly curved in their poste rior outlines; the shanks, corresponding to the mon bones, short and flat; and the hind feet similar in form to the front. The back should be short above, from the point of the withers and shoulder blade which ought to run well back to the croups. The barrel should be round, and for a horse, in which strength and quickness are looked to more than great speed and stride, closely ribbed up. A horse can rearcely be too deep from the top of his shoulder to the insertion of his fore leg-which is called the heart-place-or too wide in the cheet, as room in these parts gives free play to the most important vitals. The form of the neck and setting on of the head are essential not only to the beauty of the animal, but to the acility and pleasure of riding or driving him; hence, a horse with an ill-shaped, short, stubborn neck, or an ill set-en head, cannot by any possibility be a pleasant mouthed horse, or an easy one to manage. The neck mouthed horse, or an easy one to manage.

should be moderately long, conventy arched above from the shoulders to the creet, this where it joins the head, and so set on that, when yielding to the pressure, of the bit, it forms a semicircle, like a bess and brings the chin downward and inward until it nearly touches the chest. Horses so made are always manageable to the hand. The converse of this seek, which is concave above, and struts out at the windpipe like a cock's thrapple, is the worst possible form; and horses so made almost invariably throw up their and horses so made almost invariably throw up their heads at a pull, and are those most exceptionable of brutes, regular stargazers. The head should be rather small, lean, bony, not beefy, in the jowl; broad between the eyes; and rather concare, or what is called besin-faced than Roman nosed, between the eyes and nostrils. The ears should be fine, small, and pointed; the eyes large, clear, and prominent, and the nostrils wide and well opened. A horse so framed cannot fail, if free from physical defects, constitutional disease, and vice, to be good one for any purpose dedisease, and vice, to be good one for any purpose de grees of strength, lightness and speed being weighte in accordance with the purpose for which he is desired.

In our next paper, we shall point out some of those more prominent defects and allments to be found in horses commonly offered for sale, and a few simple

Berjamin Manley of Westfield was driving home from Middletown last Monday evening, accompanied by his wife and daughter, the latter a young lady of 30 years, and being sadly intonicated, he held the seins with an unsteedy hand, overturning the magon at last, and throwing all to the ground. His daughter struck upon her head and was killed insteatly.

plane for detecting hem under ordinary circumstances which, where resort is had to no villainess jorkeying

will be found, in most cases, sufficient to an e